

WEATHER
Fair tonight and Wednesday, with
rising temperature; gentle to moderate
winds.
Temperature for the past twenty-four
hours: High, 41, at 2 p.m. yesterday;
low, 18, at 2 a.m. today.
For full report see page fifteen.

No. 19,823.

SCOTT IS WAITING AGREEMENT AT NACO

U. S. Army Officer Reports
Mexican Factions Are Con-
tinuing Parley.

BRIEF CHECK TO FIRING ACROSS AMERICAN LINE

British Ambassador Informs State
Department Here of "Deplorable
Situation" in Mexico City.

Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott reported to-
day from Naco that no agreement had
been reached yet between the contend-
ing Mexican factions to prevent firing
into American territory, but that nego-
tiations were being continued. He said
he did not expect any further firing
for several days, at least.
The State Department today received
a dispatch from the American vice con-
sul at Tampico, stating that Gov. Luis
Caballero had extended the period for
the presentation of title to rural prop-
erties in the state of Tamaulipas to
February 20.
The department also was advised
that the decree issued by the Tamaulipas
state government prohibiting the
exportation of corn also fixes its price.
Advises received by the department
indicated that Gen. Villa was preparing
to leave Mexico City January 4,
and that he was coming to Juarez. A
dispatch from Mexico City to the de-
partment stated that the decree
validating patents and trade marks
obtained during the Huerta administra-
tion requires the payment of fees.

Awaiting Result of Conference.
Administration officials today awaited
with interest the outcome of a con-
ference to be held probably tomorrow
on the international bridge at El Paso
between Brig. Gen. Scott, chief of
staff of the United States Army, and
Gen. Villa, commander-in-chief of the
forces of the Gutierrez government in
Mexico, the object being to reach an
agreement, if possible, to prevent fur-
ther firing into American territory by
Mexican factions fighting along the
border.

Both Gen. Scott and Villa were on
their way today to El Paso for the
meeting. Gen. Scott had been at Naco for
the past fortnight in an effort to bring
about an agreement between Gen.
Maytorena, commanding the Gutierrez
forces attacking the Mexican town of
that name, and Gen. Hill of the Car-
ranza garrison. Although Hill has
agreed to withdraw his forces, Maytorena
has delayed entering into
final agreement, awaiting, it is stated,
the arrival there of Gen. Caballero and
his force of 8,000 troops, to take charge
of the situation.

When asked about the latest develop-
ment last night, Secretary Garrison
merely said:
"I am not discussing the border
problem now."

Situation Described as Deplorable.
Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British am-
bassador, transmitted to the State De-
partment a copy of a mail report from
Charge Bohler of the British legation
in Mexico City giving conditions there
a week ago were deplorable.

High commendation was given
Eduardo Iturbide, a former governor of
the federal district, for his efforts in
saving the lives of British and Ameri-
cans when the Zapata forces entered
the city. Since then Iturbide has suc-
ceeded in restoring order to the
Mexican officials who threatened
to execute him, and, according to of-
ficial reports received today, he is in
the United States.

Since Charge Bohler's report was
sent conditions have improved, accord-
ing to State department officials. The
Mexican convention reassembled yester-
day and discussed credentials of dele-
gates.

Vera Cruz Dispatches Summarized.
Eliseo Arredondo, head of the Car-
ranza agency here, issued a statement
last night summarizing dispatches
from Vera Cruz confirming reports of
the capture of Gen. Jesus Carranza,
brother of the first chief, by Gen. Al-
fonso Santibanez in San Geronimo, state
of Chihuahua, December 29. The general
and his son and nephew are being held
as hostages, but his entire staff has
been executed by Santibanez.

The statement said:
"Gen. Santibanez entered the ranks
of the constitutional revolutionary
army at the close of the Huerta regime.
He succeeded in gaining the confidence
of Gen. Jesus Carranza, who supplied
him with troops and munitions, and
finally succeeded in having him
named military commander of the
Isthmus of Tehuantepec."
"Gen. Carranza was totally unaware
of the defection of Santibanez when he
approached San Geronimo and was so
certain of his loyalty that he was
traveling with but the lightest of es-
corts."

Submits Terms of Release.
The first chief has received word
from Santibanez that if he will sanc-
tion some unknown arrangements
claimed to have been made between
Santibanez and Gen. Jesus Carranza,
and will pardon his treachery and al-
low him to retain his military office, he
will release Gen. Carranza and his two
relatives. He makes the threat that
unless his conditions are met, he will
execute Gen. Jesus Carranza and his
son and nephew.

"Carranza's feelingly dictated
was: 'Such traitorous conduct can
receive no pardon. If my brother's death
is a necessary step toward the triumph
of our principles and the establishment
of peace I am willing that he die. And
dier my brother will be willing to sac-
rifice his life for his country.'"
"The first chief has said, as he was
aware of the plight of Gen. Carranza,
ordered troops to the Isthmus. This
(Monday) morning they routed San-
tibanez's column near San Geronimo,
and the traitor with 150 men fled to the
coun of Chihuahua, in the mountains of
Coahuila."

The first telegrams received by the
chief here from the Isthmus purported
to be the effect that no more troops
should be ordered, and that he was in
reality sent by Santibanez, who was
only through a telegram received from
C. E. Cabrera that the true situation
was first ascertained."

Germans Operating Belgian Roads.
BRUSSELS, via The Hague to London,
January 5.—The Germans have placed
the entire Belgian railroad system in
operation and are employing about
2,000 railroad men, of whom 1,100 are
Favorians. Many of these men have
just been brought into Belgium.

MOTORISTS BEATEN BY SUPREME COURT

Highest United States Tribunal
Sustains Maryland Li-
cense Law.

Attack on the Statute.

Washington automobilists lost their
fight against the Maryland license
law, when the Supreme Court of the
United States today upheld the law re-
quiring the licensing of motor vehicles
entering Maryland from the District of
Columbia. The decision was rendered
by Justice McReynolds, and was con-
curred in by the entire court.
The case was brought by John Thil-
man Hendrick of this city, who was
tried before a justice of the peace of
Prince Georges county, Maryland, on a
charge of violating the motor vehicle
law of that state. He was found guilty
and fined, whereupon an appeal was
taken to the circuit court, the highest
in the state having jurisdiction, and
subsequently appealed to the Supreme
Court of the United States.

Attack on the Statute.
The constitutional objections to the
Maryland law were that it was alleged
to be an unlawful attempt on the part
of the state to regulate interstate com-
merce; that it interfered with the con-
stitutional right of entry into and
exit from the various states, and, finally,
that it was an unlawful discrimi-
nation against the District, be-
cause, while the District motorists were
forced to take out Maryland tags to pass
through Maryland, the motorists of other
states were not compelled to do so, al-
though enjoying the privilege of passing
through that state.
The record fully discloses that the
court affirming the decree of the lower
court, said:

Opinion of the Court.
"If the statute is otherwise valid, the
alleged discrimination against resi-
dents of the District of Columbia is not
adequate ground for us now to declare
it altogether bad. At most they are
entitled to equality of treatment, and
in the absence of some definite and
substantial evidence that the law is
the state we will not assume that upon
a proper showing this will be denied."
The record fully discloses that
Hendrick had complied with the laws
in force within the District of Colum-
bia in respect of registering motor
vehicles and licensing operators, or
that he applied to the Maryland com-
missioner for an identifying tag or
marker—precondition to a limited use
of the highways without cost by resi-
dents of other states. He cannot there-
fore be said to be discriminated against
in this particular.
"Only those whose rights are directly
affected can properly question the con-
stitutionality of a state statute and in-
voke our jurisdiction in respect thereto."
The movement of motor vehicles
over the highways is attended by con-
stant and serious dangers to the pub-
lic. It is in the public interest to at-
tend to the ways themselves. Their suc-
cess depends on good roads, the construc-
tion and maintenance of which are ex-
ceedingly expensive, and in recent
years insistent demands have been
made upon the states for better facil-
ities for the movement of motor vehi-
cles. As is well known, in order to
prevent the growing traffic, the state of
Maryland has built and is maintaining
a system of improved roads.

Compensation for Roads.
"Primarily for the enforcement of
good order and the protection of those
within its own jurisdiction the state
put into effect the above-described gen-
eral laws, including the registration
requirements for registration and licenses.
A further evident purpose was to se-
cure some compensation for the use of fa-
cilities provided at great cost from the
revenue measure and a discussion of
and whose operations over them
are peculiarly injurious."

The absence of national legisla-
tion covering the subject a state may
rightfully prescribe uniform regula-
tions necessary for public safety and
order, and the operation upon its
highways of all motor vehicles—
those moving in interstate commerce
and those moving in intrastate com-
merce—must be subject to the same
may require the registration of such
vehicles and the licensing of their op-
erators, and these measures are a prac-
tical measure of size, speed and difficulty
of control.
"This is but an exercise of the police
power of the state, and as belonging
to the states and essential to the
preservation of the health, safety and
comfort of their citizens, and it does
not constitute a direct and material
burden on interstate commerce. The
reasonableness of the state's action
is always subject to inquiry in so far
as it affects interstate commerce, and
in that regard it is likewise subor-
dinate to the will of Congress."

Appear Within Reason.
"The prescribed regulations upon
the facts do not appear to be either
unreasonable or unreasonable."
"In view of the many decisions of
this court there can be no serious doubt
that where a state at its own expense
furnishes special facilities for the use
of those engaged in commerce, inter-
state as well as domestic, it may ex-
ercise its police power in such a way
as to collect the charges and the method of
collection are primarily for determination
by the state itself, and so long as they
are reasonable and are fixed according
to some uniform, fair and practical
standard they constitute no burden on
interstate commerce."

"The action of the state must be
treated as correct unless the contrary
is made to appear. In the instant case
there is no evidence concerning the
value of the facilities supplied by the
state, the cost of maintaining them,
the method of the method adopted
for collecting the charges imposed,
and we cannot say from a mere in-
spection of the statute that the regu-
lations are arbitrary or unreasonable."
"There is no solid foundation for the
claim that the statute directly inter-
feres with the rights of citizens of the
United States to pass through the
state, and is consequently bad, accord-
ing to the constitution in Cr. Carranza
bill act, Nevada, 6 Wall, 32. In that
case a direct tax was laid upon the
passenger for the privilege of leaving
the state, while here the statute
most attempts to regulate the opera-
tion of dangerous machines on the
highways and to charge for the use of
valuable facilities."

"As the capacity of the machine
owned by plaintiff in error does not ap-
pear, he cannot complain of discrimi-
nation because fees are imposed ac-
cording to engine power. Distinctions
amongst motor machines and between
them and other vehicles may be proper
and are not obviously arbitrary or
oppressive. The statute is not a mere
classification of the machines under
such an act would not be pertinent.
There is no error in the judgment
complained of, and it is accordingly
affirmed."

WILSON GIVES HINT OF EXTRA SESSION

Possible Result of Failure by
Congress to Pass Ship
Purchase Measure.

IS CONFIDENT, HOWEVER, BILL WILL GO THROUGH

President Declines to Discuss Pend-
ing Immigration Legislation—Gos-
sip Regarding Coming Speech.

President Wilson came close today
to a statement that if Congress fails
to pass the ship subsidy bill at this
session he will call an extra session.
He had been answering inquiries by
Washington newspaper men on various
legislative matters and had stated that
he did not consider an extra session
as at all likely. In fact, he said, nobody
was thinking of an extra session and
everybody was working toward finish-
ing the program by March 4. When
asked the question whether failure to
pass the ship purchase bill would alter
the outlook for an extra session he
admitted that it might make consid-
erable difference. Later, however, he
said that nobody expected anything of
that kind.
The President reiterated that a ship
purchase bill is an absolute necessity
for this country, and it is evident that
he places this legislation at the top
of the program agreed upon with the
democratic leaders. While he did not
directly say so today, the opinion grows
that if Congress wants an extra session
it will get it on failure to put through
such a bill.

Silent on Immigration Bill.
The President did not care today
to discuss his probable veto of the im-
migration bill, which is now in conference.
Before he acts on the measure President
Wilson was today asked for a hearing
by Louis N. Hammerling, president of
the American Association of Foreign
Language Newspapers. The request will
probably be granted. There has not for
many days remained much doubt as to
the President's purpose to veto the bill.
At the same time it looks to be the
purpose of Congress to pass the bill
over the veto of the President.

Whether the President will use his
influence with Congress to prevent
passage of the bill over his veto is not
known. The opinion prevails that, hav-
ing made known to the country his own
views on the subject, the President will
not attempt to influence Congress.
If he wished to make a personal ap-
peal to the Congress the bill could
not pass over his veto. The President
has paid little attention to this par-
ticular legislation; has made no direct
efforts to prevent its passage, and has
simply let his friends know of his per-
sonal opposition to the literacy test in
the immigration bill. He has been ex-
plaining his attitude to the country and
not interfering with Congress if it
wants to rush a measure through
over his veto, action which he probably
would not consider as a personal
affront and which Congress would not
intend to do.

Discusses Rural Credits.
Regarding the pressure for rural
credits legislation, the President point-
ed out that much of the relief which
has been secured by the operation of
agricultural elements of the country
in a distinct rural credits bill had been
afforded in amendments to the federal
reserve bill at the last moment. He
would like to see this bill given suf-
ficient consideration to make the neces-
sary relief to farmers would be
afforded. His intimations were that
nothing more would be said on the
subject until the next session of
Congress.

President's Indianapolis speech
next Friday, to be devoted to political
subjects, will not be prepared in ad-
vance. To newspaper friends to-
day the President said that he had
never had the capacity to prepare a
satisfactory speech in advance. It
never sounded good to him. It was
believed today that the President will
set forth his support of a ship pur-
chase bill in the speech. He will also
discuss the operation of the federal
reserve bill and say some things that
will be a little more direct than any-
thing he has uttered in some time. He
will also discuss the operation of the
partisan opposition that is making
his appearance quite freely each day.
It is expected he will predict a quick
return to prosperity and have no
gloomy words for such of the oppo-
sition leaders as are doubtful about good
times under the present democratic
tariff.

Stories Without Foundation.
The President abruptly ended talk
about his sending a representative of
this country to the Vatican in Rome to
aid in efforts for peace by saying that
the stories published are without the
slightest foundation. He is, it is
known, taking no steps to try to se-
cure peace in Europe. He does not
think the time as ripe, and it may be
months yet before he will proceed in
that direction.

The President is standing by the
policy well known with the preamble
included. He thinks the preamble nec-
essary only as showing the straightfor-
ward purposes of the United States.
The bill might work all right without
the preamble, but that is a clean-cut
announcement of a policy. He could
not believe, he indicated, that it would
result in revolution among the Phil-
ippines.

To Exchange Wounded Prisoners.
LONDON, January 5.—A dispatch to
the Daily Chronicle from Berlin by way
of Amsterdam says the first exchange
of wounded prisoners of war will take
place in Geneva this month.

DAY IN CONGRESS.
Senate:
Met at noon.
Senator Lodge submitted amend-
ment to the ship purchase bill to
exclude ships of belligerent na-
tions.
Senator Works spoke on public
health.
Philippine committee continued
hearings on the independence bill.
House:
Met at noon.
Indian appropriation bill was
considered.
Foreign affairs committee re-
sumed hearings on proposal to
prohibit exports of war munitions.
Gov. Goethals of Panama Canal
Zone, explained fortifications and
other estimates of the appropri-
ations committee.



PACKING THE BELGIAN BABY BOXES.

War Officially Reported

French Statement
PARIS, January 5, 2:51 p.m.—The French war office this afternoon gave
out an official communication as follows:
"In Belgium, in spite of the condition of the ground and the difficulties
which result, our infantry made progress in the sand dunes in front of
Nieuport. In the region of St. Georges our men advanced at different
places 200, 300 and 500 yards, occupying houses and some trenches. At
several points the Belgian artillery reduced to silence the artillery of the
Germans."

"From the Lys to the Oise, in the region of Notre Dame de Lorette, to
the west of Lens, we were successful, thanks to our mortars and our
hand grenades, in completely stopping the sapping labor of the enemy.
In the vicinity of the Lille highway the Germans blew up one of our
trenches and then took possession of it, but an immediate counter attack
restored it to us."

"From the Oise to the Vosges no infantry activity has been reported.
In the region of Craonne and in the vicinity of Rheims there have been
artillery engagements. Our batteries effectively bombarded the positions
of the enemy in the town of La Suippe, as well as in the region of Perthes
and in the vicinity of Beaunejour. There was similar activity in the Ar-
gonne and on the heights of the Meuse."

"In Alsace, to the southeast of the Col (Mount) Du Bonhomme, we
have entered the hamlet of Creux d'Argent, two kilometers west of Ordey,
where we are organizing our position. The gains realized by us on the
road from Thann to Cernay have been maintained at a distance one kilo-
meter to the east of Old Thann. Furthermore, the fire of our heavy ar-
tillery at a point two kilometers east of Purnhaupt-Le-Haut silenced the
artillery of the enemy."

One of the principal clauses in the
prayer of the bill is that all contracts
with base ball players under the na-
tional agreement and the rules of the
national commission be declared void
and of no effect so far as they concern
the Federal League or any club or in-
dividual player who has signed with
the Federal League.

Exception Taken to Epithets.
Special exception is taken to epithets
alleged to have been applied to Feder-
al League players and the court is
asked to restrain the defendant from
"calling players under contract with
the Federal League 'contract jumpers,'
and from characterizing the Federal
League or its members as 'outlaws.'"
The suit was filed in the name of
the Federal League of Professional
Base Ball Clubs against the National
League and its eight clubs, the Ameri-
can League and its eight clubs, Aug-
ust Herrmann, B. B. Johnson and
John K. Tener, members of the nation-
al commission.

The court is informed that there "are
now in the United States about 10,000
professional base ball players of prop-
erty, with the exception of about 300
under contract to the Federal League,
are under the domination and control of
the national agreement, and the regu-
lations of the national commission, and
the national commission."

The right of reservation claimed
under the provisions of the national
agreement is set forth, together with
the statement that the defendants
have claimed and now claim that a
player under the national agreement
always continues to be subject to the
demands of the clubs subscribing to
that agreement."

Cites National Agreement.
The national agreement for the gov-
ernment of professional base ball
which was entered into between the
National and American leagues and
the National Association in 1903, the
complainant declares, was not for the
perpetuation of base ball as the na-
tional game, but was for the perpe-
tuation of the combination of club
rights without sacrificing the
spirit of competition and the promotion
of the welfare of players, as declared
in the agreement, but was for the per-
petuation of professional base ball in
the hands of the contraction parties,
those who within the combination
might be safeguarded against any pro-
fessional competition.

The petition further asserts that the
purpose of the national agreement was
that it "might so dominate and con-
trol players that the engagement of
their services by any person or club
outside the combination would be dif-
ficult, if not impossible."

The court is asked to restrain the de-
fendants from seeking by injunction,
by threats, bonuses or otherwise to
prevent the players, Fischer, Konechky,
Caldwell, Peritt, Wingo, O'Connor, Ben-
dient, Austin, Allen, Barghammer, Ben-
dient, Plank and Marquard from per-
forming their several contracts with
the constituent members of the plain-
tiff.

The Star gained 466 columns over the year
1913, and printed more advertising during 1914
than ANY NEW YORK newspaper. It fre-
quently prints more local display advertising
than all three of its competitors combined.

THE YEAR 1914

The Evening Star

CAUSE

Net Daily Average Circulation, 1914. 68,080

It is believed that no city in the United
States is covered so thoroughly with one edition
as is Washington by The Evening Star. The
average gain over the year 1913 was 2,439 per
day.

EFFECT

SAYS LOWER COURT ERRED IN PROCEEDING

Chief Justice Shepard Upholds
Oliver P. Newman's Title
to Commissionership.

QUESTION OF RESIDENCE DECIDED IN HIS FAVOR

Sustains Contention That District
Official Had Legally Established
His Home in Washington.

A man's home is acquired by a com-
bination of actual residence and in-
tention of residence and when once ac-
quired can be lost or abandoned only
when both the residence and the in-
tention to reside cease to exist. This
is the purport of the dissenting opinion
rendered today by Chief Justice Shep-
ard of the Court of Appeals of the
District of Columbia, in which he ex-
presses the view that Justice Gould,
who presided at the ouster trial last
July of Oliver P. Newman, president
of the board of District Commissioners,
should have instructed the jury to
return a verdict in favor of Mr. New-
man.
"Then," says the chief justice, "the
agreement by which he was to return
to Washington was carried out. He
returned and with his family he re-
mained here since. He never intended
to take up a permanent residence in
Chicago, or Princeton, or Seagriff. This
original location in Washington con-
stituted his residence or home, and
his intention to remain there perma-
nent."

Applying this test of a two-fold
element in actual residence to the testi-
mony at the ouster trial, the chief
justice holds that Mr. Newman comes
within the prescribed qualifications for
a nominee to the office of a civil com-
missioner of the District of Columbia.
Mr. Newman had established his home
here, it is pointed out, and when he
left Washington he had a contract to
return here, and for the inauguration
of President Wilson went to
Chicago to close up his affairs.
"The agreement by which he was to
return to Washington was carried out. He
returned and with his family he re-
mained here since. He never intended
to take up a permanent residence in
Chicago, or Princeton, or Seagriff. This
original location in Washington con-
stituted his residence or home, and
his intention to remain there perma-
nent."

Chief Justice Shepard, in his dissenting
opinion, says:
"I am compelled to dissent from the
judgment affirming this suit. The evi-
dence plainly shows that Oliver P. New-
man established his home or residence
in the city of Washington in March, 1910,
occupying an apartment with his family
and his business in the city, and he re-
mained there for several years, and
houses in the city, but his intention was
to make Washington his permanent re-
sidence. He was a newspaper reporter and
correspondent, and was employed by a
newspaper union to travel
the country in its service, with headquar-
ters in Washington."

"When employed, it was in the contract
that he should, on finishing the Chicago
work, be given employment in Wash-
ington in the same capacity. Before ac-
cepting the Chicago employment he
expressed his intention to sev-
eral persons that he was interested in
him to return to Washington and re-
tain his permanent residence there."
"During his absence he was accus-
tomed to travel in the western States
doing work for the newspaper union.
He was at Baltimore during the demo-
cratic convention, and was afterward
assigned to Princeton and Seagriff,
where the democratic nominee
resided."

"November 15, 1912, he sent his fam-
ily to Washington and went to Ber-
nuda with the President-elect, and
resided there for several days. He re-
mained with the President-elect until
March 4, when he came to the Shoreham
Hotel, taking an apartment assigned
to him by the President-elect. He be-
came acquainted with the President-
elect, and immediately after the inaugu-
ration he went to Chicago, closing up his af-
fairs there, and then he returned to
Washington, where he has since re-
sided. He never intended to take up a
permanent residence in Chicago or
Princeton or Seagriff."

"The original location in Washing-
ton constituted his residence or home,
and his intention to remain there per-
manently was fixed. His intention to
return to Washington was fixed, and
his intention to remain there perma-
nent. He never intended to take up a
permanent residence in Chicago or
Princeton or Seagriff."

Authority Cited.
"This doctrine, of actual residence,
however short, with intention of re-
maining permanently, is the test of
residence according to the authori-
ties. Mitchell vs. United States,
21 Wall, 351, 353. Here it is said: 'A
domicile once acquired is presumed to
continue until it is shown to have been
changed. Where a change of domicile
is alleged, there must be evidence to
show the person making the change
intended to constitute the new domi-
cile two things are indispensable: First,
an intention to reside in the new place,
and second, the intention to remain there.
The change cannot be made except fac-
tually. There must be an actual change
without the other is insufficient. Mere
absence from a fixed home, how-
ever long continued, cannot avail. The
change must be the actual change of
the prior domicile for another. Until
the new one is acquired the old
one remains. The principles are axi-
omatic in the law upon the subject.'"

"The requirement of actual residence
in the city, and the intention to re-
side there, are the two things which
must be shown. It is not enough that
a person takes up a home in a new
city, and that he intends to remain
there. He must also show that he
intends to remain there permanently.
The actual residence, when once ac-
quired with the intention to remain,
is all that is necessary."

"The court, in my opinion, should
have instructed the jury to return a
verdict for the defendant. Wherefore
I believe the judgment should have
been reversed."

FRENCH ARMY NOW BUT THIRTY MILES FROM RIVER RHINE

Fighting on Eastern Slopes of
Vosges of Chief Interest
in War News.

KAISER'S POLAND TROOPS KEEP UP FIERCE ATTACKS

But Little Change in Relative Posi-
tions in Eastern Theater
of Conflict.

TURKS IN A LEADING ROLE
Energy of Their Campaign Against
Russians Directs Attention to
Situation in the
Caucasus.

LONDON, January 5, 12:30
p.m.—The right wing of the
French army is today less than
thirty miles from the River Rhine,
holding the Alsatian village of
Steinbach, and the heights to the
southeast of the village, after one
of the most stubborn localized
fights of the war.

At no other point of the west-
ern front has there been any note-
worthy change; the news, conse-
quently, dwells chiefly today on
the bad weather conditions.

Little Change in Poland.
In Poland there has been little
shift in the relative positions of
the invading and defending ar-
mies. The Germans continue to
deliver their furious and intermit-
tent attacks on the Bzura-Rawka
line. To the south the Russians
have swept forward to Suszawa,
near the Roumanian frontier.

In the Caucasus the Turkish
invaders and the Russians are ap-
parently still fighting out their
battle in the region of Sari Kam-
ysh, both sides claiming a victory.

Is Deemed Significant.
The French progress in upper Alsace
is probably the most significant news
from the western front in a number
of weeks, and by some observers here
it is taken to indicate future attempts
on the part of the allies to break
through in this region, maintaining
meanwhile a base on Belfort.

For the moment the swampy condi-
tion of the ground in West Flanders
precludes a general advance movement
in this locality. Furthermore, Gen.
Joffre's feeling tactics at other points
have resulted in no great gains, and
it consequently would not be a surprise
if the heaviest fighting during the next
fortnight centered on the eastern
slopes of the Vosges mountains.

Won Sanguinary Battle.
It is down these hills that the French
Alpine chassours, backed by the fa-
mous seventy-five-millimeter guns,
swept to victory yesterday at Stein-
bach after some of the most sangui-
nary fighting of the campaign. Only a
little farther advance to the southeast,
British commentators point out today,
will give the allies possession of the
village of Cernay. They now hold the
heights to the west of this town, and
its fall would throw open the way to
Muelhausen.

Whether the Turks are exaggerating
their success or not they are giving
some hard fighting in the Caucasus,
judging from dispatches reaching Lon-
don. Even telegrams from Petrograd
admit that this situation is becoming
one of first importance. There is no
sign as yet, however, of Russia's mov-
ing troops from her western to her
southern frontier.

Russians in Hungary.
A Petrograd dispatch published in
L'Information, Paris, reports that the
Russians have occupied eight Hun-
garian townships, and that several
divisions of the Austrian army are sur-
rounded in the Carpathians.

A dispatch from Petrograd to Reuter's
Telegram Company states that small
German steamers, fitted with guns,
have been observed on the Vistula be-
tween Wyszogrod and Kempnopolka.
Wyszogrod is about thirty-five miles,
following the course of the river, from
Warsaw.

French Advance Into Alsace
Shown by Paris Statement

PARIS, January 5, 2:51 p.m.—The
French official statement given out by
the war office this afternoon conveys
the first intimation of another French
advance into Alsace, at a point near
Orbey or Urbeis, which is some four-
teen miles to the west of Colmar. It
sets forth also that the French ad-
vances in the direction of Cernay (Senn-
heim), to the southeast of Steinbach,
have been maintained.

There are six points on the battle
front where artillery engagements
have taken place, and the Belgian ar-
tillery is described as active in Fian-